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CHILD, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DIVISION

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Status of Child Care in Canada 1997 and 1998

A Review of the
Major Findings of the
National Child Care Study
1997 and 1998



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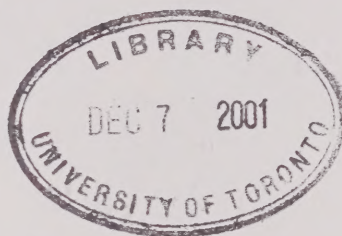
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Preface

Status of Child Care in Canada 1997 and 1998 is intended to present a general overview of day care services in Canada.

This publication was developed, with the co-operation of provincial authorities, by the Child, Family and Community Division, Department of Human Resources Development.

If you have any comments on *Status of Child Care in Canada* 1997 and 1998, please contact the Child, Family and Community Division, Department of Human Resources Development, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0J9, (819) 997-1627



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Major Findings - 1997

Since 1971, Status of Child Care in Canada has shown the year-by-year growth of regulated child care spaces – both centre spaces and family child care – across Canada. It has tracked the changes in auspices as well as the developments in each province and territory. Historically, the Status of Child Care in Canada has also attempted to assess unmet need.

Highlights:

There were child care spaces accommodating an estimated 464,700 children in 1997*

1997 marked the slowest annual growth in child care spaces since the first version of Status of Child Care in 1971; child care spaces increased by only 7,620 spaces since 1996.

The overall rate of growth in 1997 was 2% compared to 6% in 1996.

Centre spaces increased by 7,590 (2%).

Family child care spaces increased by only 40 (less than 1%).

The number of child care centres increased by 170 from 9,540 in 1996 to 9,710 in 1997 — a growth rate of 2%.

Almost three-quarters of child care centres are non-profit. Non-profit spaces increased by 2% in 1997; commercial spaces increased by 3%.

Availability of child care spaces increased in 1997 for children under the age of three.

Availability of child care spaces decreased for children over the age of three in 1997.

Increase in Child Care Spaces

In 1971 (the first year the federal government published national data on child care), there were 17,390 spaces. In 1997, there were 443,100 spaces, more than a twenty-five fold increase since 1971. However, in 1997, growth in child care spaces in Canada occurred at the slowest rate since 1971.

Table 1 illustrates this growth pattern. In the years between 1971 and 1990, growth occurred at a rate of 10% to 16% annually, with only a few exceptions. In 1990, the rate dropped to 8% and this downward trend continued throughout the decade culminating in 1997 with the lowest growth rate since 1971 – 2%.

In summary:

The number of full-time child care spaces in Canada in 1997 increased from 435,480 in 1996 to 443,100 in 1997.

The overall rate of growth in 1997 was 2% compared to 6% in 1996.

Centre spaces increased by 7,590 (2%).

Family child care spaces increased by only 40 (less than 1%).

The number of child care centres increased by 170 from 9,540 in 1996 to 9,710 in 1997 – a growth rate of 2%.

Sponsorship of Child Care Centres

Almost three-quarters of child care spaces were under non-profit auspices in 1997. This stands in stark contrast to 1973 when three-quarters of all child care centres were under commercial auspices. This phenomenon has gradually reversed itself over the intervening decades leading to the 1997 situation where only 28% of child

* Numbers have been rounded to the closest ten; percentages have been rounded to full percentage points

care spaces were under commercial auspices. This percentage was very similar to 1996 and the pattern of decline in commercial auspices appears to have stabilized. *Table 3* illustrates these developments over the period 1979-1997 and *Table 4* shows the changes since 1996.

In 1997, there was an increase of 3,470 commercial spaces (a 3% increase) and an increase of 4,120 non-profit spaces (a 2% increase).

Child Care Spaces by Province and Territory

Table 5 shows full-time centre spaces and family child care spaces by province or territory. *Table 6* provides comparison by auspice.

Non-profit child care is predominant in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Alberta.

Age Groups Served by Child Care Programs

Spaces do not, however, represent the full picture. Although spaces are counted by licensing authorities as full time, the use patterns are generally more flexible. Not all working parents use full-time places. Parents may work part-time, attend school, organize shifts with a partner, engage the help of a relative or register their child in another program such as kindergarten for some part of the day or week. Some programs will accommodate two or more children on a part-time basis in one full-time space. Some programs have vacancies. Consequently, the number of children enrolled may be different from the actual number of licensed spaces; it usually exceeds it.

Most provinces and territories do not collect full information on attendance in child care programs by the actual age of the child, other than for children receiving government subsidies. Provinces and territories are, however, able to make estimates of use patterns. This is either based on annual licensing information, an annual survey or a combination of these. The information about enrollment in child care contained in this publication is based on the best estimates of the provincial/territorial child care officials.

As Table 2 shows, clear patterns are discernable:

Children between the ages of three and six years are the largest group using child care centre spaces.

In 1997 the combined use of centre and family child care accommodated 233,590 children in this age group, representing 50% of all children in child care.

Children under age three using family child care represented 43% of total family child care.

101,950 children under age three attended a regulated child care centre or family child care, representing 22% of the total.

School-age children accounted for 128,800 of child care enrollment, constituting 28% of all children enrolled in 1997.

Full-time Child Care Spaces in Canada in Relation to the Number of Children 0-12 with Parents in the Labour Market

Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 estimate the unmet need for child care for children in four different age groups and whose parents have four different labour force scenarios. The level of unmet need is calculated by taking the numbers of child care spaces used by children (enrollment) with different parental labour force attachments to calculate the percentage of children in each category who are served by existing child care arrangements. *Status of Child Care in Canada* examines these scenarios for children aged 0-17 months; 18-35 months; 3-6 years; and 6-12 years.

As of March 1997, there were 41,650 children 0-17 months of age enrolled in child care. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). As can be seen from the four labour force scenarios in *Table 7*, the percentage of children served in this age group ranges between 13% and 24% depending on the extent of labour force activity of the parents. There is a decline in the numbers of children in all of

these categories; at the same time there is an increase in availability. In all categories, there is an increase in service available to these children since 1996.

As of March 1997, there were 58,900 children between the ages of 18 months and 35 months enrolled in child care. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). *Table 8* shows the percentage of children served ranges between 17% of those with mothers in the workforce and 30% of those with full-time working parents. Both the child population in this group and the availability of child care increased since 1996.

As of March 1997, there were 230,680 children between the ages of three and six years enrolled in child care. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the

territories. See endnote 1). *Table 9* shows that compared to younger children, there is greater availability of child care, ranging from 31% of children with mothers in the labour force to 55% of those with full-time working parents. It is note-worthy, that in all categories, availability declined compared to 1996.

As of March 1997, there were 127,380 children between the ages of six and twelve years enrolled in child care. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). As *Table 10* shows the enrollment in child care for this age group remains low, ranging from only 7% to 12% depending on the extent of parents work situation. The availability of child care for this age group declined in 1997.

Table 1: Distribution of Centre Spaces, Family Child Care Spaces and Child Care Centres by Year, 1971-97

Number of Spaces	31 Mar 1971	31 Mar 1985	% Increase over 1971	31 Mar 1996	% Increase over 1985	31 Mar 1997	Increase over 1996	% Increase over 1996	% Increase over 1971
Centre Spaces	16 790	169 750	911	366 450	116	374 040	7 590	2	2 128
Family Child Care Spaces	600	22 620	3 670	69 030	205	69 070	40	1	11 411
Total Spaces	17 390	192 370	1 006	435 480	126	443 100	7 620	2	2 448
Child Care Centres	680	4 690	588	9 540	103	9 710	170	2	1 328

Table 2: Enrollment in Child Care Centres and Family Child Care Homes by Age Groups, 1997

	Centres		Family Child Care Homes		Total Child Care Enrollment	
	Number of Children	% of Total Centre Spaces	Number of Children	% of Total Family Child Care Spaces	Number of Children	% of Total Spaces
0 -18 months	30 300	8	11 870	17	42 170	9
18 -35 months	41 430	11	18 350	26	59 780	13
3 -6 years	203 240	52	30 710	43	233 950	50
6 -12 years	118 980	30	9 820	14	128 800	28
Totals	393 950	100	70 750	100	464 700	100

TOTAL CENTRE AND FAMILY CHILD CARE ENROLLMENT: 464 700

Table 3: Sponsorship of Centre Spaces, 1979, 1985 and 1997

Type of Sponsorship	1979		1985		1997	
	Spaces	% of Spaces	Spaces	% of Spaces	Spaces	% of Spaces
Non-Profit	42 530	51	106 130	63	270 220	72
Commercial	41 550	49	63 630	37	103 820	28
Total	84 080	100	169 760	100	374 040	100

Table 4: Sponsorship of Centre Spaces, 1996 and 1997

Type of Sponsorship	1996 Spaces	1997 Spaces	Increase	% Increase
Non-Profit	266 100	270 220	4 120	2
Commercial	100 350	103 820	3 470	3
Total	366 450	374 040	7 590	2

Table 5: Comparison of Child Care Spaces, Provinces and Territories, 1997

Province/ Territory	Centre Spaces	Family Child Care Spaces	Centres
Newfoundland	2 920	N/A	90
Prince Edward Island	3 720	40	120
Nova Scotia	7 440	140	380
New Brunswick	8 460	150	260
Quebec*	105 170	20 330	1 990
Ontario	139 700	18 910	3 240
Manitoba	12 340	3 370	310
Saskatchewan	4 890	2 260	130
Alberta**	55 580	6 820	1 590
British Columbia	31 820	16 480	1 540
North West Territories	1 130	180	40
Yukon	870	390	20
National Totals	374 040	69 070	9 710

TOTAL CENTRE AND FAMILY CHILD CARE SPACES: 443 100

* This includes spaces operated by school boards for kindergarten and school-age children.

** This includes school-age spaces that are not regulated by the province but may be regulated by the municipality.

Table 6: Comparison of Child Care Centre Spaces by Auspice — Provinces and Territories, 1997

Province/Territory	Non-Profit	% of Total	Commercial	% of Total
Newfoundland	670	23	2 250	77
Prince Edward Island	2 150	58	1 560	42
Nova Scotia	4 140	56	3 300	44
New Brunswick	4 670	55	3 790	45
Quebec	83 950	80	21 220	20
Ontario	113 340	81	26 350	19
Manitoba	11 050	90	1 290	10
Saskatchewan	4 820	99	70	1
Alberta	23 200	42	32 380	58
British Columbia	20 490	64	11 320	36
North West Territories	1 090	96	40	4
Yukon	640	74	230	26

Table 7: Infant Child Care — Children 0-17 Months, 1997¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Mothers in labour force ²	327 000	311 400	11	13
Full-time working parents ³	184 300	177 000	20	24
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	195 100	186 200	19	22
Full-time working parents plus students, plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	235 800	234 900	16	18

As of March 1997, there were 41,650 children 0-17 months of age enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Table 8: Children between the Ages of 18-35 Months, 1997¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
All mothers in labour force ²	338 300	354 300	14	17
Full-time working parents ³	178 500	197 000	27	30
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	198 800	212 900	24	28
Full-time working parents plus students plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	250 300	65 600	19	22

As of March 1997, there were 58,900 children between 18-35 months of age enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Table 9: Children between the Ages of 3 and 6 Years, 1997¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
All mothers in labour force ²	715 200	741 500	32	31
Full-time working parents ³	359 300	420 700	64	55
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	393 100	450 700	59	51
Full-time working parents plus students plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	508 000	562 600	45	41

As of March 1997, there were 230,680 children between the ages of three and six years enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Table 10: Children between the Ages of 6 and 12 Years, 1997¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Mothers in labour force ²	1 310 700	1 888 800	9	7
Full-time working parents ³	676 100	1 097 200	17	12
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	726 300	1 155 200	16	11
Full-time working parents plus student plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	919 000	1 446 500	13	9

As of March 1997, there were 127,380 children between the ages of six and twelve years enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey does not include population on reserves or in the territories. Consequently, child care enrollment on reserves and in the territories has been excluded in *Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10*.
2. All mothers in the labour force are included in this category.
3. This category includes lone parents working full-time and two-parent families with both parents working full time.
4. This category includes full-time working parents, lone parents who are full-time students, two-parent families with one parent working full-time and the other studying full-time, and two-parent families with both parents full-time students.
5. This category includes full-time working parents, student parents, lone parents who work 20 to 29 hours a week, two-parent families with one parent working full-time and the other 20 to 29 hours a week, two-parent families with both parents working 20 to 29 hours a week and two-parent-families with one parent working 20 to 29 hours a week and the other studying full-time.

Major Findings – 1998

Since 1971, Status of Child Care in Canada has shown the year-by-year growth of regulated child care spaces – both centre spaces and family child care – across Canada. It has tracked the changes in auspices as well as the developments in each province and territory. Historically, the Status of Child Care in Canada has also attempted to assess unmet need.

Highlights

There were 468,990 child care spaces serving an estimated 491,770 children in 1998.*

Child care spaces increased by 25,890 spaces (6%) since 1997, compared to an increase of only 2% in 1997.

Almost three-quarters of child care is under non-profit auspices.

Non-profit spaces increased by 7% in 1998; commercial spaces increased by 4%.

Availability of child care varies according to age and the extent of labour force participation of parents.

Availability of child care spaces remained low and scarcely increased in 1998 for infants.

Availability of child care spaces increased for toddlers in 1998.

Availability of child care spaces increased slightly for children over age three in 1998.

Increase in Child Care Spaces

1998 marked another year of modest growth in child care spaces in Canada. In 1971, the first year the federal government gathered data on national child care, there were 17,390 spaces. In 1998, there were 468,990 spaces. This represents a twenty-seven fold increase since 1971.

Table 1 illustrates this growth pattern. In the years between 1971 and 1990, growth occurred at a rate of 10% to 16%, with only a few exceptions. In 1990, the rate dropped to 8% and this downward trend continued throughout the decade culminating in 1997 with the lowest growth rate since 1971 of 2%. This trend was modestly reversed in 1998 when the growth rate rose to 6%.

In summary:

The number of full-time child care spaces in Canada in 1998 increased from 443,100 in 1997 to 468,990 in 1998.

The overall rate of growth in 1998 was 6% compared to 2% in 1997.

Centre spaces increased by 23,930 (6%).

Family child care spaces increased by 1,950 (3%).

The number of child care centres increased by 210 from 9,710 in 1997 to 9,920 in 1998 – a growth rate of 2%.

Sponsorship of Child Care Centres

Almost three-quarters of child care spaces were under non-profit auspices in 1998. This stands in stark contrast to 1973 when three-quarters of all child care centres were under commercial auspices. This phenomenon has gradually reversed itself over the intervening decades leading to the current situation where only 27% of child care spaces are under commercial auspices. This percentage is very similar to 1997. *Table 3* illustrates these developments over the period 1979-1998 and *Table 4* shows the changes since 1997.

* Numbers have been rounded to the closest ten; percentages have been rounded to full percentage points

Non-profit child care is predominant in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Alberta. In 1998, there was an increase of 4,120 commercial spaces and an increase of 19,810 non-profit spaces. In percentage terms, this represents twice as much expansion in non-profit as in commercial child care.

Child Care Spaces by Province and Territory

Table 5 shows full-time centre spaces and family child care spaces by province or territory. *Table 6* provides the interprovincial comparison by auspice.

Age Groups Served by Child Care Programs

Spaces do not, however, represent the full picture. Although spaces may be counted by licensing authorities as full-time, the use patterns are sometimes more flexible. Not all working parents require full-time child care. Parents may work part-time, attend school, organize shifts with a partner, engage the help of a relative or register their child in an alternative program such as kindergarten for some part of the day or week. Some programs will accommodate two or more children on a part-time basis in one full-time space. Some programs are not fully utilized. Consequently the number of children enrolled is different than the actual number of licensed spaces; it usually exceeds it.

Most provinces and territories do not collect full information on attendance in child care programs by the actual age of the child other than for children receiving government subsidy. Provinces and territories are, however, able to make reliable estimates of use patterns, usually based on annual licensing information, an annual survey or a combination of both. The information contained in this publication is based on the best estimates of provincial and territorial officials.

As Table 2 shows, clear patterns are discernable:

Children between the ages of three and six years are the largest group using child care centre spaces.

In 1998 the combined use of centre and family child care accommodated 247,670 children between ages three and six representing 50% of

all children in child care.

Children under age three using family child care represented 41% of total family child care.

103,270 children under age three attended a regulated child care centre or a family child care representing 21% of the total.

School-age children accounted for 140,830 of child care enrollment, constituting 29% of all children enrolled in 1998.

Full-time Child Care in Canada in Relation to the Number of Children 0-12 with Parents in the Labour Market

Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 estimate the unmet need for child care in four different age groups whose parents have four different labour force scenarios. The level of unmet need is calculated by taking the numbers of child care spaces used by children with different parental labour force attachments to calculate the percentage of children in each category who are served by existing child care arrangements. Status of Child Care in Canada examines these scenarios for children aged 0-17 months; 18-35 months; 3-6 years; and 6-12 years.

The numbers of children in the respective age groups has remained relatively constant since 1997. It should be noted, however, that the number of preschool children with working mothers has declined slightly.

As of March 1998, there were 40,820 children 0-17 months of age enrolled in child care spaces. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). As can be seen from the four labour force scenarios in *Table 7*, the percentage of children served in this age group ranges between 14% and 23% depending on the extent of labour force attachment of the parents. The availability picture varies slightly from 1997 but remains very similar.

As of March 1998, there were 61,030 children between the ages of 18 months and 35 months enrolled in child care spaces. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). As *Table 8*

shows, the percentage of children served in this age group ranges between 18% of all mothers in the work-force and 32% of full-time working parents. Availability of service has increased since 1997 for all these categories of parents.

As of March 1998, there were 244,370 children between the ages of three and six years enrolled in child care spaces. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). *Table 9* shows that compared to younger children, there is a distinct improvement in availability of child care, ranging from 33% for all mothers to 58% of full-time parents. Noteworthy also is that availability in all categories of parental labour force activity has slightly increased since 1997.

As of March 1998, there were 139,290 children between the ages of 6 and 12 years enrolled in child care spaces. (This does not include enrollment on reserves or in the territories. See endnote 1). *Table 10* shows that the enrollment in child care for this age group remains low, ranging from 7% to 12% depending on the parents work situation. Availability of child care remained constant in 1998.

Table 1: Distribution of Centre Spaces, Family Child Care Spaces and Child Care Centres by Year, 1971-98

Number Increase of Spaces	% Increase			% Increase		Increase		% Increase	%
	31 Mar 1971	31 Mar 1985	over 1971	31 Mar 1997	over 1985	31 Mar 1998	over 1997	over 1997	over 1971
Centre Spaces	16 790	169 750	911	374 040	120	397 970	23 930	6	2 270
Family Child Care Spaces	600	22 620	3 670	69 070	205	71 020	1 950	3	11 737
Total Spaces	17 390	192 370	1 006	443 100	130	468 990	25 890	6	2 597
Child Care Centres	680	4 690	588	9 710	107	9 920	210	2	1 359

Table 2: Enrollment in Child Care Centres and Family Child Care Homes by Age Groups, 1998

	Centres		Family Child Care Homes		Total Child Care Enrollment	
	Number of Children	% of Total Centre Spaces	Number of Children	% of Total Family Child Care Spaces	Number of Children	% of Total Spaces
0 -18 months	30 310	7	11 040	15	41 350	8
18 -35 months	42 610	10	19 310	26	61 920	13
3 -6 years	210 390	51	37 280	50	247 670	50
6 -12 years	133 590	32	7 240	9	140 830	29
Totals	416 900	100	74 860	100	491 770	100

Table 3: Sponsorship of Centre Spaces, 1979, 1985 and 1998

Type of Sponsorship	1979		1985		1998	
	Spaces	% of Spaces	Spaces	% of Spaces	Spaces	% of Spaces
Non-Profit	42 530	51	106 130	63	290 030	73
Commercial	41 550	49	63 630	37	107 940	27
Total	84 080	100	169 760	100	397 970	100

Table 4: Sponsorship of Centre Spaces, 1997 and 1998

Type of Sponsorship	1997 Spaces	1998 Spaces	Increase	% Increase
Non-Profit	270 220	290 030	19 810	7
Commercial	103 820	107 940	4 120	4
Total	374 040	397 970	23 930	6

Table 5: Comparison of Child Care Spaces, Provinces and Territories, 1998

Province/ Territory	Centre Spaces	Family Child Care Spaces	Centres
Newfoundland	3 070	N/A	100
Prince Edward Island	3 990	30	50
Nova Scotia	7 480	140	370
New Brunswick	9 050	160	270
Quebec*	116 750	21 760	2 100
Ontario	148 950	18 650	3 340
Manitoba	12 820	3 490	310
Saskatchewan	4 890	2 230	130
Alberta**	55 140	6 900	1 590
British Columbia	33 750	17 070	1 590
North West Territories	1 230	200	50
Yukon	850	390	20
National Totals	397 970	71 020	9 920

TOTAL CENTRE AND FAMILY CHILD CARE SPACES: 468 990

* This includes spaces operated by school boards for kindergarten and school-age children.

** This includes school-age spaces that are not regulated by the province but may be regulated by the municipality.

Table 6: Comparison of Child Care Centre Spaces by Auspice — Provinces and Territories, 1998

Province/Territory	Non-Profit	% of Total	Commercial	% of Total
Newfoundland	700	13	2 370	77
Prince Edward Island	2 050	51	1 950	49
Nova Scotia	4 230	57	3 250	43
New Brunswick	4 660	52	4 380	48
Quebec	94 480	81	22 260	19
Ontario	120 760	81	28 190	19
Manitoba	11 390	89	1 430	11
Saskatchewan	4 810	98	80	2
Alberta	24 030	44	31 120	56
British Columbia	21 100	63	12 650	37
North West Territories	1 190	97	40	3
Yukon	640	75	210	25

Table 7: Infant Child Care — Children 0-17 Months, 1998¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
Mothers in labour force ²	311 400	301 100	13	14
Full-time working parents ³	177 400	178 400	24	23
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	186 200	188 400	23	22
Full-time working parents plus students, plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	234 900	233 100	18	18

As of March 1998, there were 40,820 children 0-17 months of age enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Table 8: Children between the Ages of 18-35 Months, 1998¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
All mothers in labour force ²	354 300	336 700	17	18
Full-time working parents ³	197 000	189 600	30	32
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	212 900	204 700	28	30
Full-time working parents plus students plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	265 600	257 400	22	24

As of March 1998, there were 61,030 children between 18-35 months of age enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Table 9: Children between the Ages of 3 and 6 Years, 1998¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
All mothers in labour force ²	741 500	735 000	31	33
Full-time working parents ³	420 700	423 400	55	58
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	450 700	451 600	52	54
Full-time working parents plus students plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	562 600	563 500	42	43

As of March 1998, there were 244,370 children between the ages of three and six years enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Table 10: Children between the Ages of 6 and 12 Years, 1998¹

Labour Force Participation of Parents	Number of Children		% of Children Served	
	1997	1998	1997	1998
Mothers in labour force ²	1 888 800	1 939 100	7	7
Full-time working parents ³	1 097 200	1 170 000	12	12
Full-time working parents plus students ⁴	1 155 200	1 227 300	11	11
Full-time working parents plus student plus parents working 20-29 hours a week ⁵	1 446 500	1 519 400	9	9

As of March 1998, there were 127,380 children between the ages of six and twelve years enrolled in child care.

Because the Labour Force Survey does not include child population on reserves or in the territories, enrollment in these has been excluded from figures in this table.

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey does not include population on reserves or in the territories. Consequently, child care enrollment on reserves and in the territories has been excluded in *Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10*.
2. All mothers in the labour force are included in this category.
3. This category includes lone parents working full-time and two-parent families with both parents working full time.
4. This category includes full-time working parents, lone parents who are full-time students, two-parent families with one parent working full-time and the other studying full-time, and two-parent families with both parents full-time students.
5. This category includes full-time working parents, student parents, lone parents who work 20 to 29 hours a week, two-parent families with one parent working full-time and the other 20 to 29 hours a week, two-parent families with both parents working 20 to 29 hours a week and two-parent-families with one parent working 20 to 29 hours a week and the other studying full-time.

Glossary

Auspice - Sponsorship and/or the responsibility for the child care program, i.e. non-profit community board or commercial operator.

Centre care - Care given to groups of children in a licensed child care centre.

Commercial centre - A licensed child care centre that is set up as a proprietary operation. The term describes larger franchise operations, as well as the small, individually owned centres.

Community board centre - A licensed child care centre that is established as a non-profit organization and is governed by a community board of directors.

Child care facility - For the purposes of this report, a licensed or provincially approved centre or private home providing care for children outside of their own home for eight to ten hours a day.

Family child care - A program involving the selection and supervision by a government or authorized private agency of private families who give care to children during the day.

Infant child care - Care provided by a child care centre or a family child care home for children under the age of two.

Latch-key child - School-age child of working parents who carries house keys to gain entrance to home after school and before parents return from work.

Non-profit child care - For the purposes of this report, includes both community board centres and co-operative child care programs.

Pre-school child care - Care provided by a child care centre or a family child care home for children aged two to six.

Private or casual child care arrangements - Arrangements between the parent and the provider, such as those involving a private baby-sitter, which are not under the supervision of a licensing authority or child care agency.

Public child care - A licensed child care centre owned and operated by a municipal or provincial government.

School-age child care - Supervision of young school-age children before school begins, during the noon hour, after class, and on days when school is not in session.